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(54) **INDUCTOR LAYOUT, AND A
VOLTAGE-CONTROLLED OSCILLATOR
(VCO) SYSTEM**

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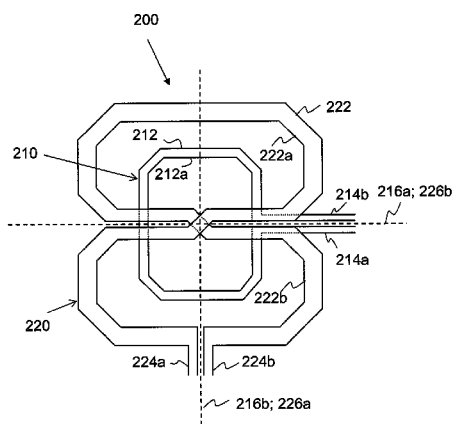
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An inductor layout (200, 300, 400) comprising a first inductor
(210, 310, 410) and a second inductor (220, 320, 420). The
first and second inductors (210, 310, 410; 220, 320, 420) are
electrically and magnetically independent inductors concen-
trically arranged on an integrated circuit 800. At least one of
the first and second inductors (210, 310, 410; 220, 320, 420)
is a multi-loop inductor with a first axis (226a, 316a, 326a,
416a, 426a) of symmetry.

18 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets



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- (51) **Int. Cl.**
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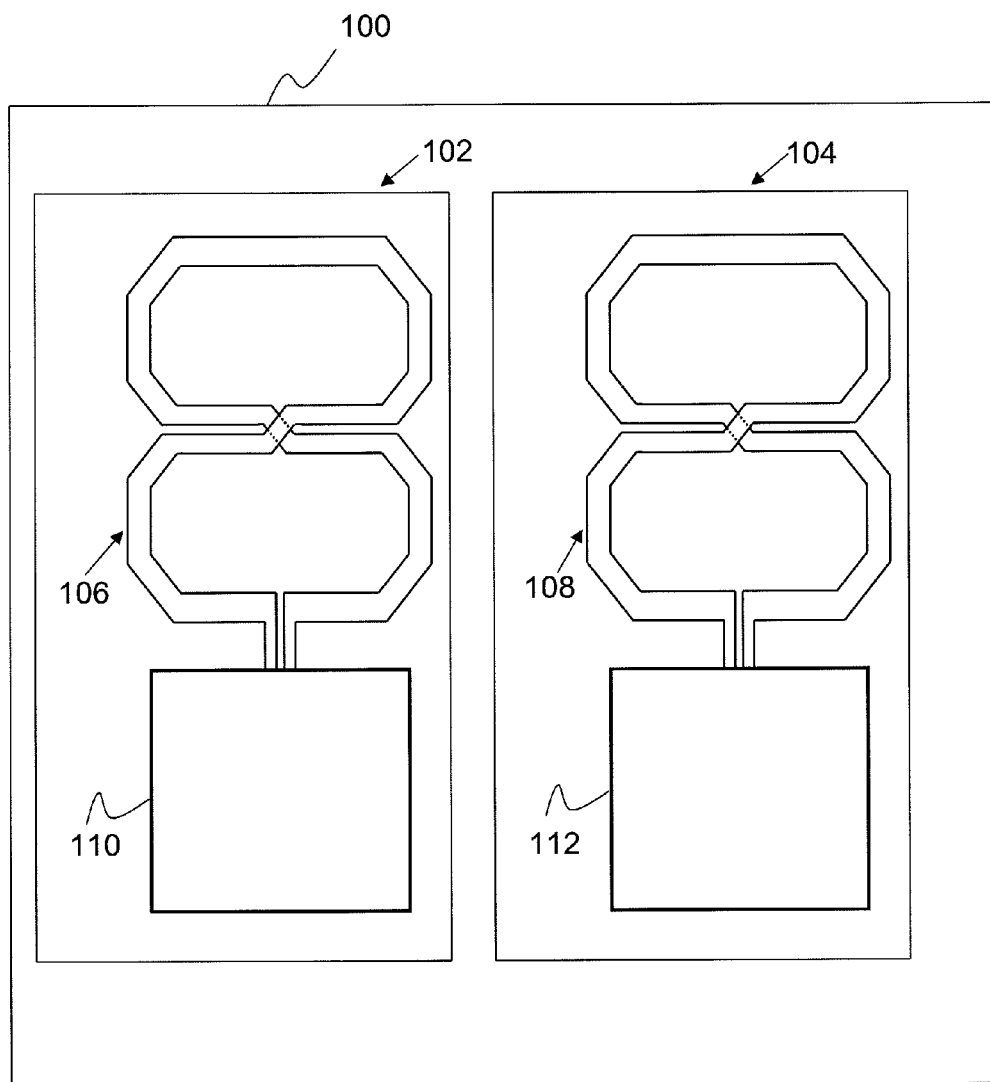


FIG. 1
(prior art)

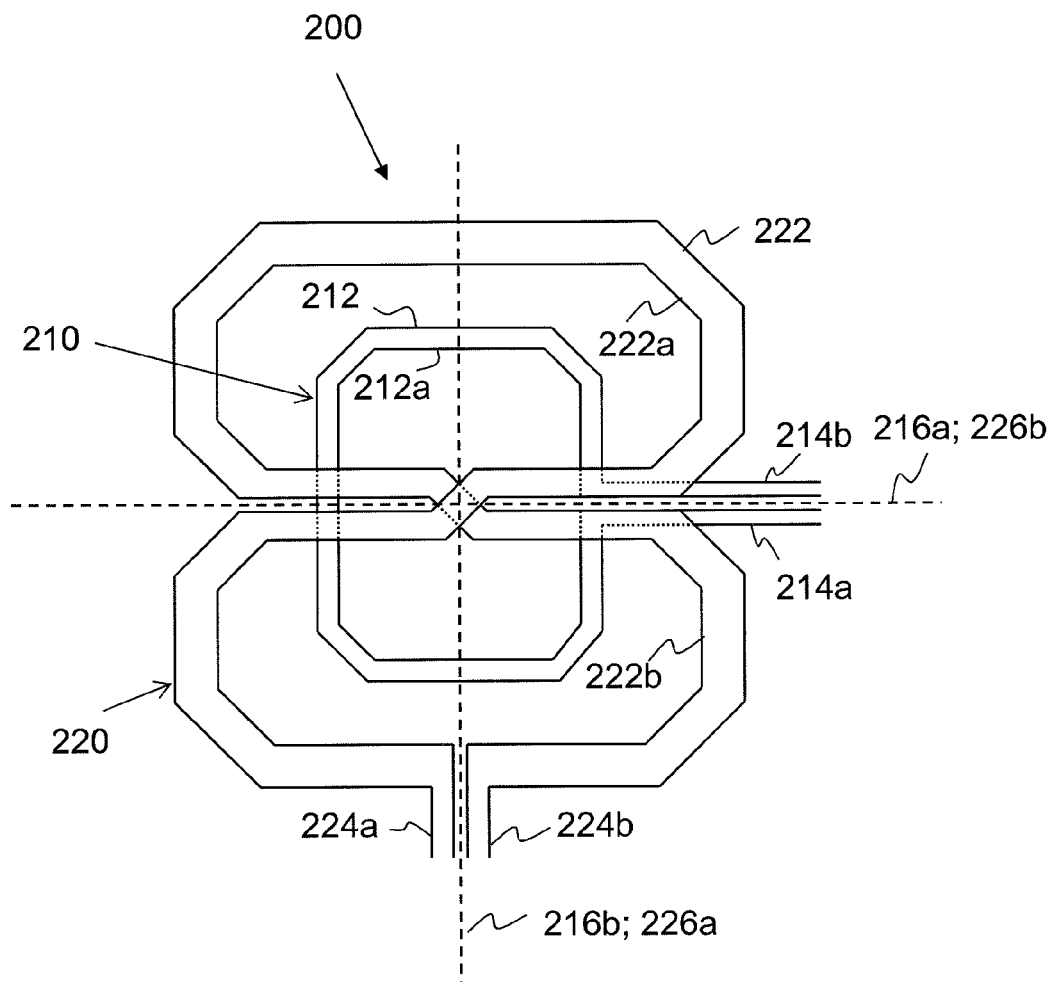


FIG. 2

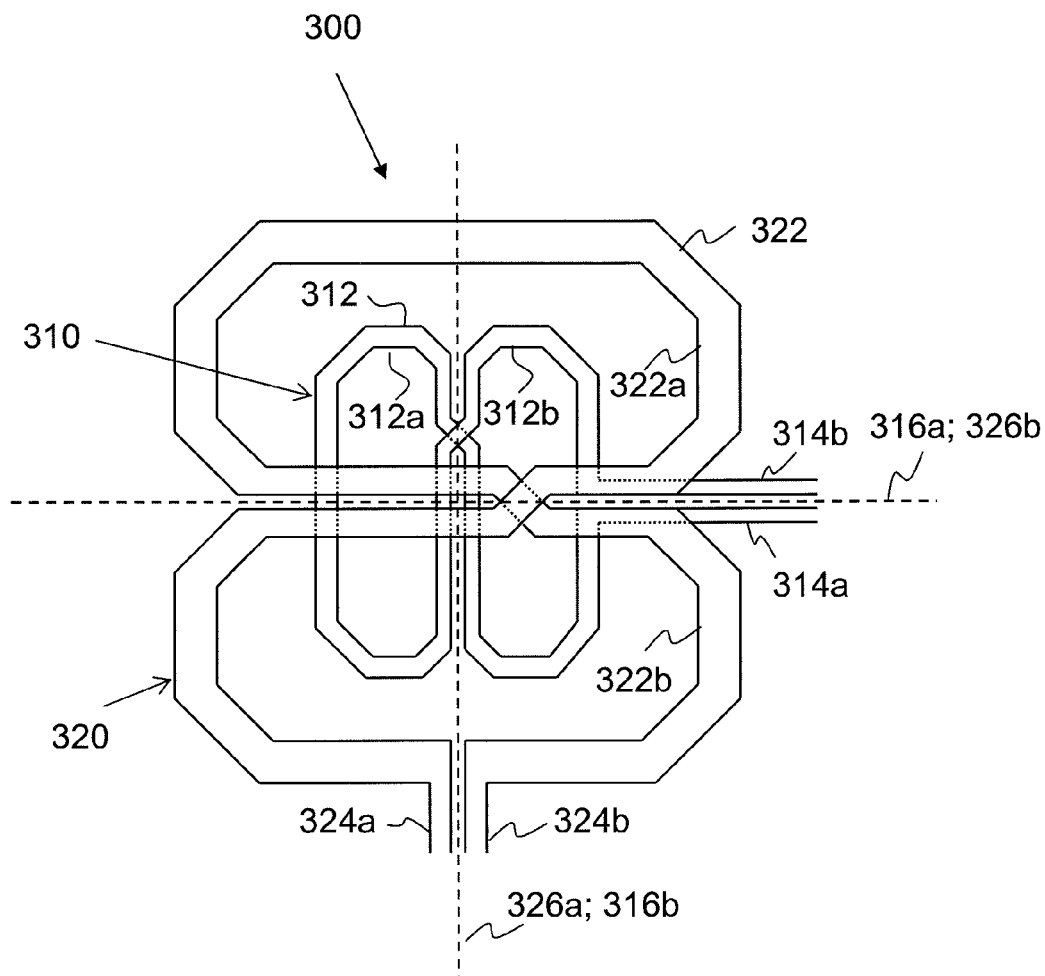


FIG. 3

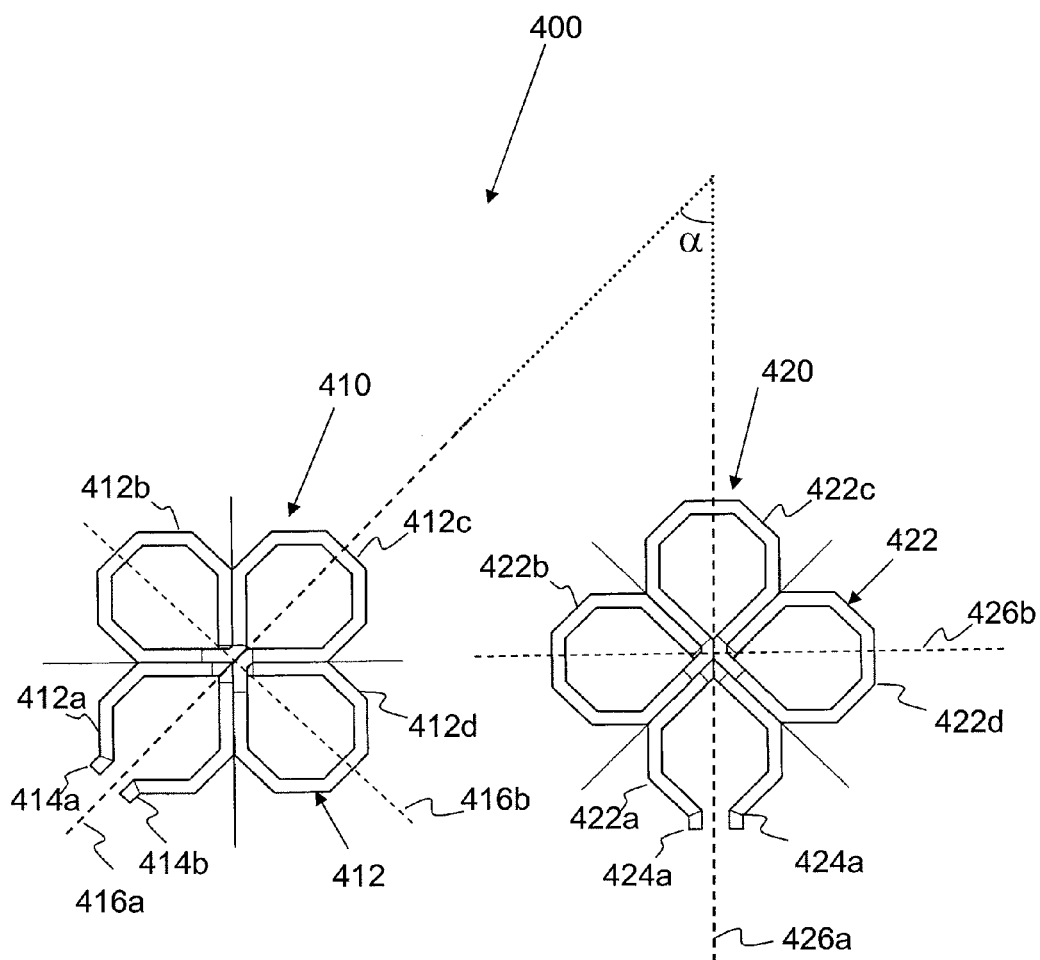


FIG. 4a

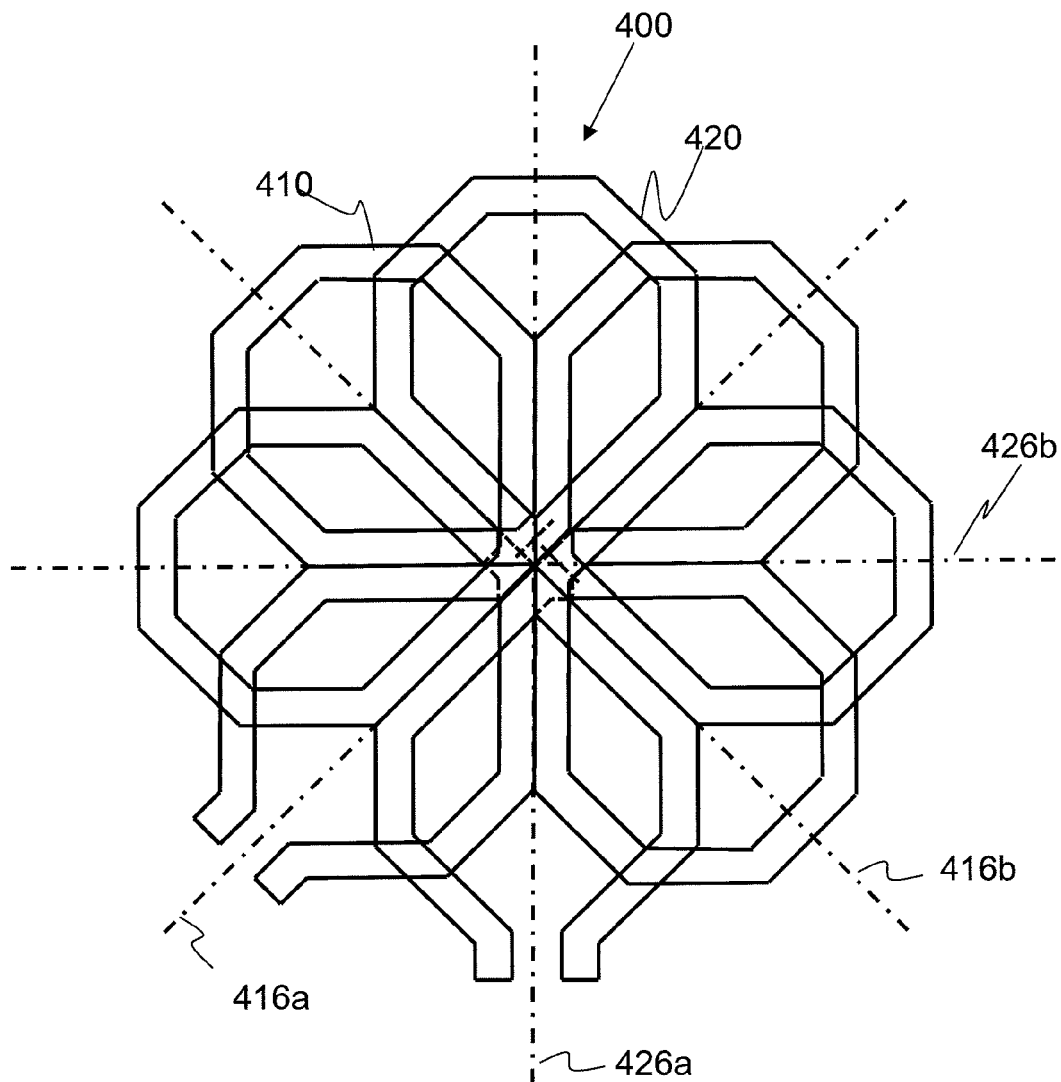


FIG. 4b

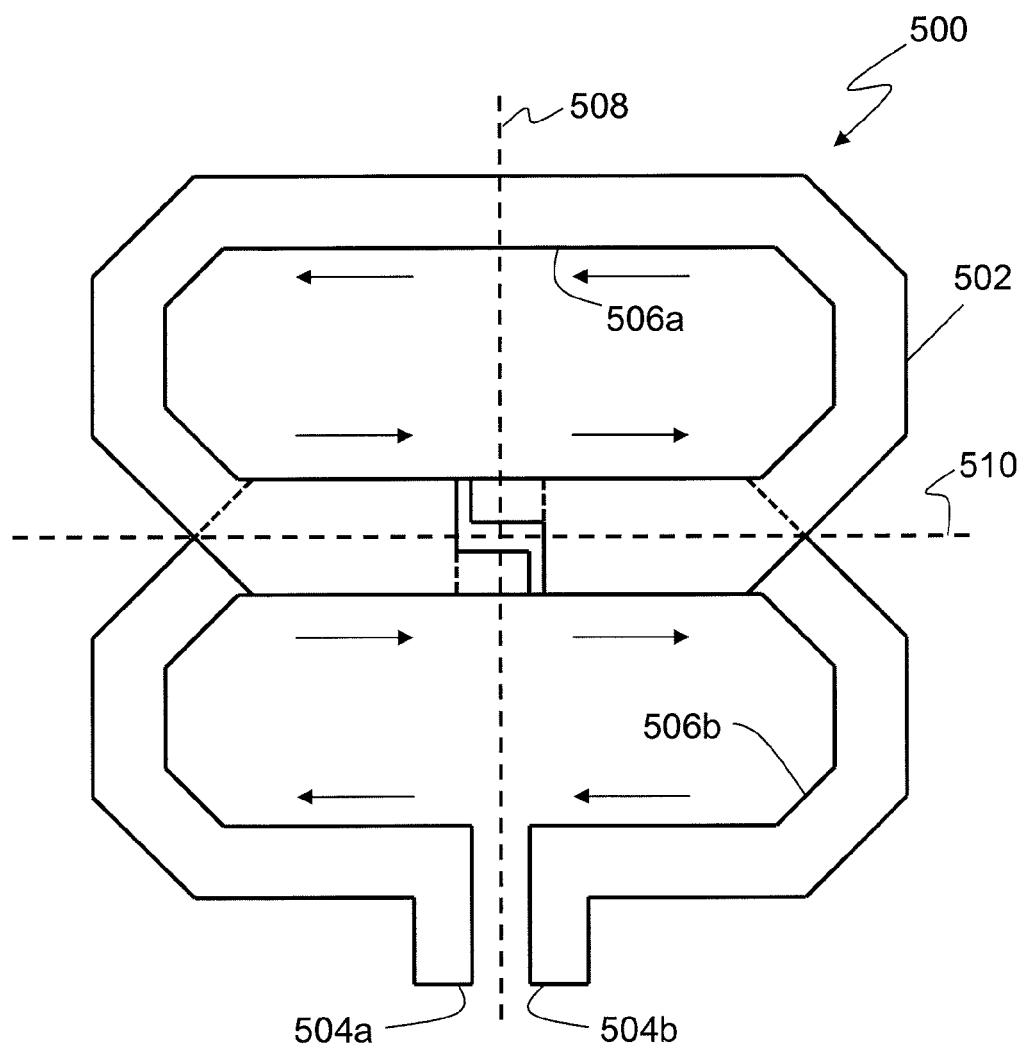


FIG. 5

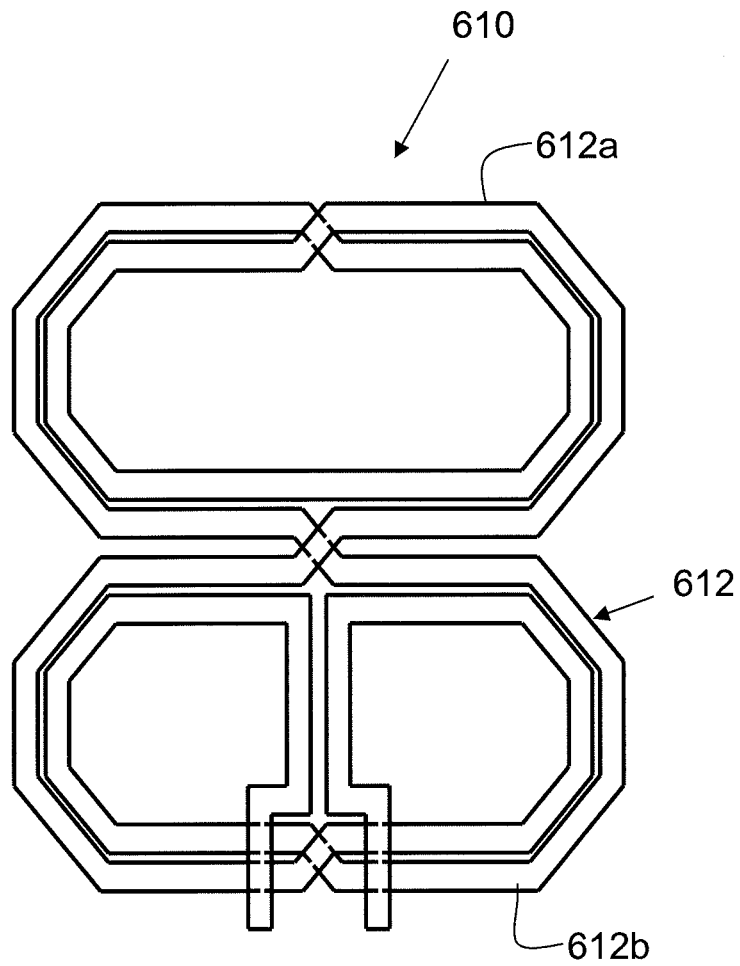


FIG. 6

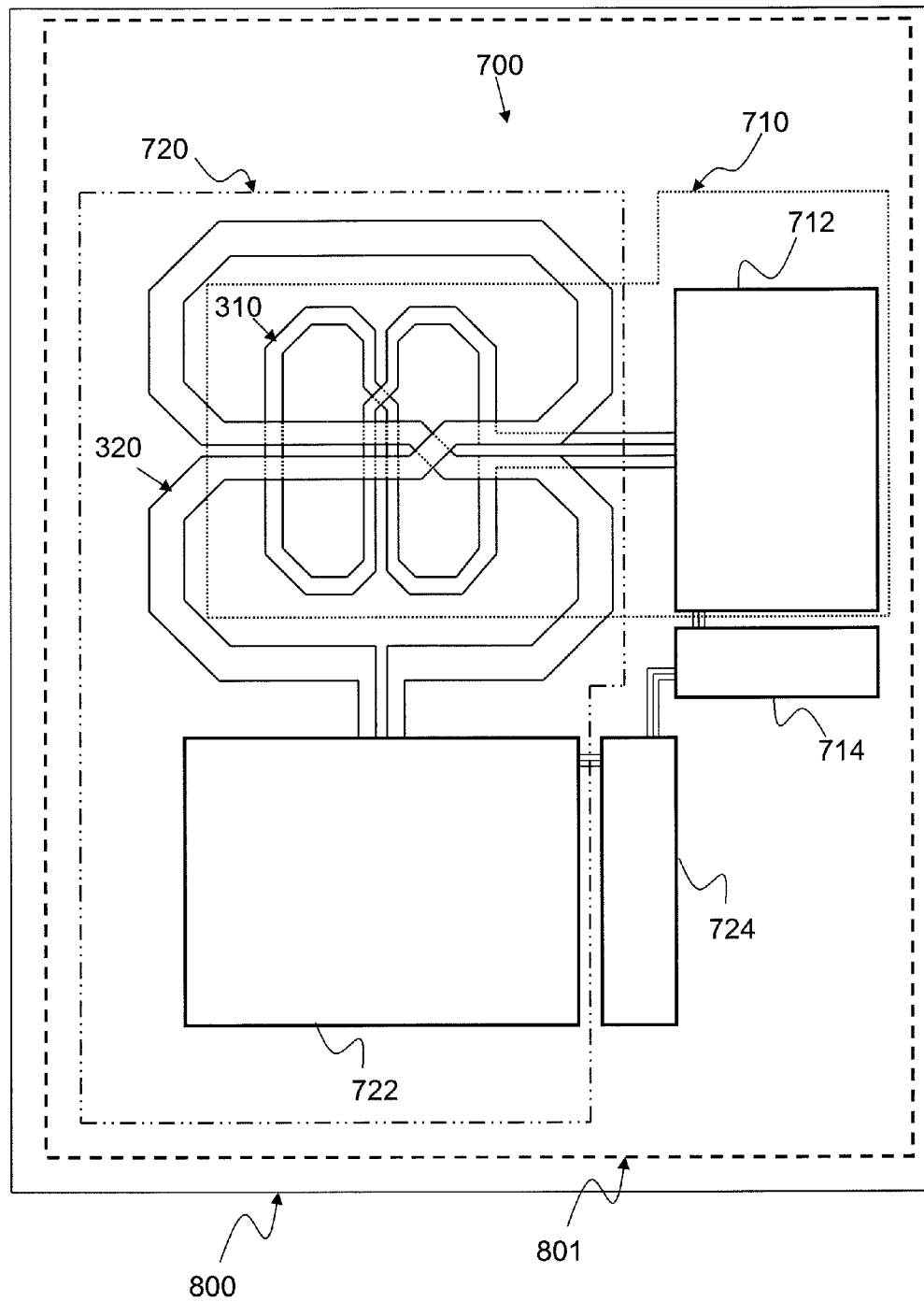


FIG. 7

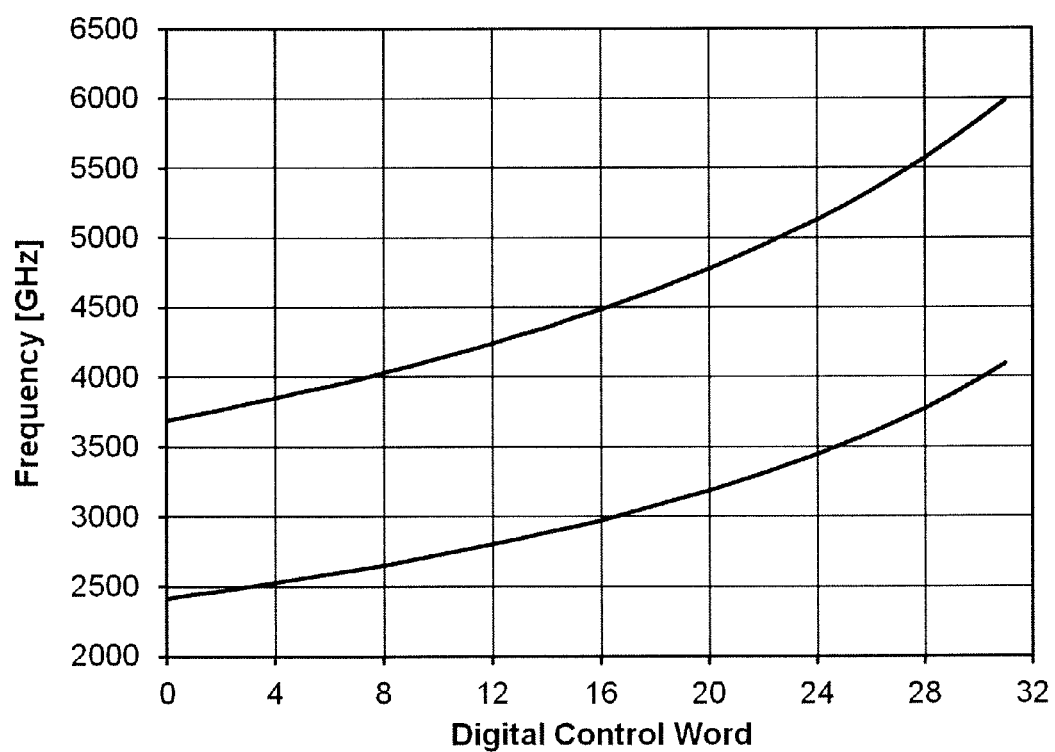


FIG. 8

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INDUCTOR LAYOUT, AND A VOLTAGE-CONTROLLED OSCILLATOR (VCO) SYSTEM

TECHNICAL FIELD

Embodiments herein relates to an inductor layout, a Voltage-Controlled Oscillator (VCO) system, an integrated circuit subsystem, an integrated Radio Frequency (RF) transceiver circuit, a communication device and use of an inductor layout in the integrated circuit. Especially, embodiments relate to frequency tuning in the integrated circuit.

BACKGROUND

Future integrated RF transceiver circuits used in cellular communications devices will have to handle a constantly increasing number of cellular standards and associated frequency bands. The requirements on the frequency tuning ranges of the Voltage-Controlled Oscillators (VCOs) in the Local Oscillator (LO) signal generation subsystem are getting harder to meet while maintaining acceptable performance on other critical specification points like phase noise, current consumption, etc.

The trend towards single die solutions, also referred to as "System on Chip" solutions, forces the RF building blocks to be implemented in "digital" semiconductor processes with poor prerequisites for providing high performance VCO design. This makes it difficult to improve the performance of current solutions to meet the new demands. By "digital" semiconductor processes is meant semiconductor processes optimized for high volume fabrication of large digital circuits at a low cost. These processes do not support special process features like metal-insulator-metal (MIM) capacitors, thick metal layers required by high-Q inductors, and Metal Oxide Semiconductor (MOS) varicaps that facilitate design of high performance analog RF blocks.

A number of new dual-mode VCO designs have been proposed that are addressing the problem how to increase the tuning range compared to that of a state-of-the-art single VCO. Unfortunately, these designs all suffer from degradation of other performance parameters due to the extended tuning range. The use of inductance switching or dual-mode transformer type resonators is associated with degradation of phase noise performance due to unavoidable introduction of additional losses in the resonator circuit.

Alternative Phased-Locked Loop (PLL) solutions using Local Oscillator (LO) frequency dividers with other division ratios than multiples of two reduce the required VCO tuning range but they show a number of unwanted properties regarding waveform duty cycle, quadrature signal output availability, IQ phase accuracy etc.

Using multiple VCOs to cover the required frequency range is a straightforward and flexible solution with the obvious drawback in terms of increased silicon area for those parts of the integrated circuit that contain the VCOs. FIG. 1 illustrates the VCO part of a prior art integrated circuit 100 comprising two separately arranged VCOs 102, 104, each of which VCOs 102,104 comprises a respective inductor 106, 108, and a respective capacitor bank 110,112. As illustrated, the use of two VCOs according to the prior art will increase the area of the integrated circuit that is needed as compared to the case when only a single VCO is used. Thus, a disadvantage with the multiple VCOs is the required increased area of the integrated circuit as compared to a single VCO solution. This is especially a disadvantage since the integrated circuits tend to be smaller and smaller in order to fit in smaller and

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smaller electronic devices. There is also a fabrication cost directly related to the total chip area of the integrated circuit.

Further, the size of the inductor comprised in a VCO or other tuned circuit is not scaling with the technology development and will in the future become a more dominating component on the integrated circuit area.

SUMMARY

An object of embodiments herein is to improve frequency tuning range in an integrated circuit.

According to a first aspect of embodiments herein, the object is achieved by an inductor layout. The inductor layout comprises a first inductor and a second inductor. The first and second inductors are independent inductors concentrically arranged on an integrated circuit. Further, at least one of the first and second inductors is a multi-loop inductor with a first axis of symmetry.

Since the first and second inductors are independent inductors concentrically arranged on an integrated circuit, and since at least one of the first and second inductors is a multi-loop inductor with a first axis of symmetry, the tuning range is increased without increasing the area of the inductor layout. This results in an improved inductor layout for frequency tuning in an integrated circuit.

According to a second aspect of embodiments herein, the object is achieved by a VCO system for frequency generation in an integrated circuit. The VCO system comprises an inductor layout according to embodiments described herein.

According to a third aspect of embodiments herein, the object is achieved by an integrated circuit subsystem for frequency generation. The integrated circuit subsystem comprises a VCO system according to embodiments described herein.

According to a fourth aspect of embodiments herein, the object is achieved by an integrated RF transceiver circuit. The integrated RF transceiver circuit comprises a VCO system according to embodiments described herein.

According to a fifth aspect of embodiments herein, the object is achieved by a communication device comprising an integrated RF transceiver circuit according to embodiments described herein.

According to a sixth aspect of embodiments herein, the object is achieved by using an inductor layout according to embodiments described herein in an integrated circuit for frequency tuning.

An advantage of embodiments herein is that the improved inductor layout provides for an increased tuning range relative to the used area of the inductor layout as compared to prior art inductor layouts.

A further advantage of embodiments herein is that they provide an attractive wide tuning range solution in a situation where two VCOs are chosen to cover the required frequency tuning range.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Examples of embodiments herein are described in more detail with reference to attached drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a floor-plan layout illustrating an integrated circuit comprising inductors having a layout according to prior art;

FIG. 2 schematically illustrates embodiments of an inductor layout comprising one 0-shaped and one 8-shaped inductor;

FIG. 3 schematically illustrates embodiments of an inductor layout comprising two 8-shaped inductors;

FIGS. 4a,4b schematically illustrate embodiments of an inductor layout comprising two clover-leaf shaped inductors;

FIG. 5 schematically illustrates embodiments of an 8-shaped inductor;

FIG. 6 illustrates embodiments of an 8-shaped inductor comprising two multi-turn inductor loops;

FIG. 7 is a floor-plan layout depicting embodiments of a VCO system; and

FIG. 8 schematically illustrates how the frequency ranges of two independent VCOs may be combined into a total tuning range.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Embodiments herein will be exemplified in the following non-limiting description.

FIGS. 2, 3, and 4 schematically illustrate embodiments of an inductor layout 200,300,400. Embodiments of the inductor layout 200,300,400 provide for an increased frequency tuning range relative the used area of an integrated circuit (not shown in FIGS. 2-4) as compared to the prior art inductor layouts using the same area size.

The inductor layout 200,300,400 comprises a first inductor 210,310,410 and a second inductor 220,320,420. The first and second inductors 210,310,410; 220,320,420 are electrically and magnetically independent inductors.

By the expression “electrically and magnetically independent inductor” is meant that the inductors have a very small mutual electro-magnetic coupling coefficient k , normally much less than 0.1. Thus, the first and second inductors 210, 310,410; 220,320,420 being independent inductors show no or low electromagnetic interaction with each other.

Further, the first and second inductors 210,310,410; 220, 320,420 are concentrically arranged on the integrated circuit.

By the expression “concentrically arranged on the integrated circuit” is meant that the inductors are arranged on the integrated circuit such that they share the same centre, e.g. the centre of the first inductor 210,310,410 and the centre of the second inductor 220,320,420 is the same. In other words, the centre of the first inductor 210,310,410 and the centre of the second inductor 220,320,420 are coinciding. It should be understood that the term “concentrically” when used herein should not be limited to the case when one of the inductors is smaller than the other and located inside the other, but it should be understood that the two inductors may be of the same size and still be concentrically arranged.

Furthermore, at least one of the first and second inductors 210,310,410; 220,320,420 is a multi-loop inductor with a first axis 226,316,326,416,426 of symmetry.

FIG. 2 schematically illustrates first embodiments of an inductor layout 200. As schematically illustrated, the inductor layout 200 comprises a first inductor 210. The first inductor 210 has a single inductor coil 212 which is o-shaped with a single loop 212a. Further, the first inductor 210 comprises first and second inductor terminals 214a,214b, and first and second axes 216a,216b of symmetry. The intersection point of the first and second axes 216a,216b of symmetry defines the centre of the first inductor 210.

The inductor layout 200 comprises further a second inductor 220. The second inductor 220 is a multi-loop inductor comprising an inductor coil 222. The inductor coil 222 is in the shape of a FIG. 8 with a first inductor loop 222a and a second inductor loop 222b. Further, the second inductor 220 comprises first and second inductor terminals 224a, 224b, and first and second axes 226a,226b of symmetry. The intersection point of the first and second axes 226a,226b of symmetry defines the centre of the second inductor 220.

FIG. 3 schematically illustrates second embodiments of an inductor layout 300. As schematically illustrated, the inductor layout 300 comprises a first inductor 310. The first inductor 310 is a multi-loop inductor and comprises an inductor coil 312. The inductor coil 312 is in the shape of a FIG. 8 and has first inductor loop 312a and a second inductor loop 312b. Further, the first inductor 310 comprises first and second inductor terminals 314a,314b, and first and second axes 316a, 316b of symmetry. The intersection point of the first and second axes 316a,316b of symmetry defines the centre of the first inductor 310.

Further, the inductor layout 300 comprises a second inductor 320. The second inductor 320 is a multi-loop inductor and comprises an inductor coil 322. The inductor coil 322 is in the shape of FIG. 8 and has a first inductor loop 322a and a second inductor loop 322b. Further, the second inductor 320 comprises first and second inductor terminals 324a, 324b, and first and second axes 326a,326b of symmetry. The intersection point of the first and second axes 326a,326b of symmetry defines the centre of the second inductor 320.

FIGS. 4a and 4b schematically illustrate third embodiments of an inductor layout 400. As schematically illustrated in FIG. 4a, the inductor layout 400 comprises a first inductor 410. The first inductor 410 is a multi-loop inductor and has an inductor coil 412. The inductor coil 412 is in the shape of a four-leaf clover and has a first inductor loop 412a, a second inductor loop 412b, a third inductor loop 412c, and a fourth inductor loop 412d. Further, the first inductor 410 comprises first and second inductor terminals 414a, 414b, and first and second axes 416a,416b of symmetry. The intersection point of the first and second axes 416a,416b of symmetry defines the centre of the first inductor 410.

The inductor layout 400 comprises further a second inductor 420. The second inductor 420 is a multi-loop inductor and has an inductor coil 422. The inductor coil 422 is in the shape of four-leaf clover and has a first inductor loop 422a, a second inductor loop 422b, a third inductor loop 422c, and a fourth inductor loop 422d. Further, the second inductor 420 comprises first and second inductor terminals 424a, 424b, and first and second axes 426a,426b of symmetry. The intersection point of the first and second axes 426a,426b of symmetry defines the centre of the second inductor 420.

For clarity reason, the four-leaf clover-shaped first and second inductors 410,420 are shown separated from each other in FIG. 4a, but it should be understood that the first and second four-leaf clover-shaped inductors 410,420 are arranged concentrically on the integrated circuit as schematically illustrated in FIG. 4b.

In some embodiments, the multi-loop inductor comprises an even number of inductor loops 222,312,322,412,422 arranged in a plane of the multi-loop inductor such that magnetic fields emanating from the loops of the first inductor and picked up by the loops of the second inductor cancel each other.

It should be understood that in some embodiments, the crossover between two inductor loops in the same multi-loop inductor may be arranged in a metal layer of the integrated circuit that is different from the metal layer where the loops are arranged, but such embodiments will still be referred to as having the inductor loops arranged in the plane of the multi-loop inductor. Further, in some embodiments, the crossovers comprised in different multi-loop inductors are arranged non-overlapping in order to minimize the number of metal layers needed for the implementation.

As previously mentioned, at least one of the first and second inductors 210,310, 410; 220,320,420 is a multi-loop inductor with a first axis 226a,316a,326a,416a,426a of sym-

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metry. Further, the other one of the at least one of the first and second inductors **310,410; 220,320,420** may also be a multi-loop inductor having a first axis **226a,316a,326a,416a,426a** of symmetry. In other words, both the first and second inductors **310,410; 220,320,420** may be multi-loop inductors.

Further, the first and second inductors **310,410; 220,320,420** may be arranged rotated relative to each other in order to minimize the electro-magnetic coupling between them. Electro-magnetic coupling occurs between two conductors when they are configured such that a change in current flow through one wire induces a voltage across the ends of the other wire through electromagnetic induction.

In some embodiments, it is important for minimization of the mutual electro-magnetic coupling between the first and second inductors **310,410; 220,320,420** that the symmetry, position, and relative rotation of the first and second inductors **310,410; 220,320,420** are chosen in an optimal manner. Consequently, in order to minimize the electro-magnetic coupling between the first and second inductors **310,410; 220,320,420**, the first and second inductors **310,410; 220,320,420** should be arranged such that a change in current in one of the inductors does not or at least to a minimal extent induce a voltage across the ends of the other inductor. Thus, whether or not the first and second inductors **310,410; 220,320,420** are to be arranged rotated relative to each other, and if to be rotated, the degree of rotation, depends on the shape of the inductors. The angle of rotation depends on the number of loops of the inductor **310,410; 220,320,420** comprising the least number of loops. If this number is denoted N, the angle of rotation for minimum electro-magnetic coupling may be calculated as $180/N$ degrees for N values equal to or larger than 2. If N equals 1, no rotation is required but a certain angle that simplifies the inductor layout of the integrated circuit may be chosen.

As schematically illustrated in FIG. 3, the first and second inductors **310,320** are substantially figure 8-shaped. Each of the first and second inductors **310,320** comprises two inductor loops **312a,312b; 322a,322b**. Further, the first and second inductors **310,320** may be arranged rotated relative to each other such that an angle between the first axis **316a** of symmetry of the first inductor **310** and the first axis **326a** of symmetry of the second inductor **320** is 90 degrees ($N=2$ yields rotation angle= $180/2=90$ degrees). A deviation from the optimal angle of rotation will increase the electro-magnetic coupling between the two inductors **310,410; 220,320,420**, but the isolation may still be high enough for the intended application. In some embodiments, the angle may be in the interval between 85 and 95 degrees without substantial degradation of the performance.

By arranging the figured 8-shaped first and second inductors **310,320** rotated about 90 degrees relative each other, the electro-magnetic coupling between them is as small as possible, i.e. the electro-magnetic coupling between them is minimized, or at least substantially minimized. Further, the electro-magnetic coupling may also be minimized using clever inductor layout. By clever inductor layout is meant that the overlap area where the inductor wires are crossing is kept to a minimum and that the vertical and horizontal distance between the two inductors **310,320** should be maximized. These two layout factors dominating the mutual capacitance may be influenced by clever choice of wire width and metal layer.

FIG. 5 schematically illustrates an embodiment of a figure 8-shaped inductor **500**. The inductor **500** has an inductor coil **502** and terminals **504a** and **504b**. It has been designed so that it is substantially symmetrical about a first axis **508** of symmetry. In the present example, the inductor coil **502** is in the

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form of a single-turn 8-shaped structure with an upper loop **506a** and a lower loop **506b**. By virtue of the figure-8 shape, current in the upper loop **506a** travels in a direction (e.g., counterclockwise, see arrows) that is opposite to current in the lower loop **506b** (e.g., clockwise). As a result, the Electromagnetic (EM) field components emanating at a certain distance from the two substantially symmetrical loops **506a** and **506b** also have opposite directions and tend to counteract each other. The directions of the EM field components are indicated by conventional notation in the middle of each loop **506a** and **506b**. Consequently, the inductor **500** has been found to have a significantly reduced far field at a certain distance from the inductor coil **502**. Thus, by making the two loops **506a** and **506b** substantially symmetrical, cancellation of a significant amount of far field on either side of a second central symmetry axis **510** is achieved. It should be noted, however, that perfect symmetry between the two loops **506a** and **506b** may be difficult to achieve given the presence of the terminals **504a** and **504b**.

The mutual electro-magnetic coupling between two concentrically arranged inductors **310,320** is determined by the near field properties of the 8-shaped inductor **310,320**. Desired isolation may only be achieved when the two inductors **310,320** are combined in a proper manner.

The symmetry of the inductor **500** with respect to the first axis **508** of symmetry is important for minimizing the generation of common-mode signal components.

Other considerations may include basic layout parameters, such as the width and height of the inductor coil **502** together with the width and spacing of the surrounding metal wires. These parameters, however, are mainly determined by requirements on inductance, Q-factor, chip area, and process layout rules and have only minor influence on mutual electro-magnetic coupling characteristics as long as symmetry of the inductor coil is maintained.

As previously mentioned, the first and second inductors **410,420** may be substantially four-leaf clover-shaped. Each of the first and second inductors **410,420** comprises four inductor loops **412a,412b,412c,412d; 422a,422b,422c,422d**. Further, the first and second inductors **410,420** may be arranged rotated relative to each other such that they have an electro-magnetic coupling coefficient k that is minimized, or at least substantially minimized. Thereby, an angle α between the first axis **416a** of symmetry of the first inductor **410** and the first axis **426a** of symmetry of the second inductor **420** is in the interval between 40 and 50 degrees. In some embodiments, the angle α is in the interval between 43 and 47 degrees. More specifically the angle α may be substantially 45 degrees.

By arranging the four-leaf clover-shaped first and second inductors **410,420** rotated about 45 degrees relative each other, the electro-magnetic coupling between them is as small as possible, i.e. the electro-magnetic coupling between them is minimized.

In the FIGS. 2-4 only two inductors have been shown, but it should be understood that embodiments of the inductor layout **200,300,400** may comprise more than two inductors. Thus, a number of one or more of the inductors **210,220,310,320, 410,420** exemplified herein may be combined to form the inductor layout **200,300,400** as long as the plurality of inductors are concentrically arranged on the integrated circuit and as long as all inductors **210,220,310,320, 410,420** except one is a multi-loop inductor with a first axis **226a,316a,326a, 416a,426a** of symmetry.

For example, at least a third independent inductor **210,220, 310,320,410,420** may be concentrically arranged with the first and second independent inductors **210,220, 310,320,**

410,420 on the integrated circuit. The possible combinations of inductor types and rotations are given by the requirement that each inductor should have a minimum of interaction with both of the other inductors.

Embodiments of the inductor layout **200,300,400** result in a very small mutual electro-magnetic coupling between the inductor coils in spite of the fact that they are positioned in the same area of the integrated circuit. With the expression "very small mutual electro-magnetic coupling" is meant very low mutual inductance and parasitic capacitance between the inductors comprised in the inductor layout **200,300,400**. A small amount of capacitive coupling may not be avoided, but it has only a minor impact on inductance and Q-value.

Further, in the FIGS. **2-4** only inductors **210,220,310,320,410,420** comprising single-turn loops have been shown, but it should be understood that one or more of the inductors **210,220,310,320,410,420** comprised in the inductor layout **200,300,400** may be a multi-turn inductor comprising at least one multi-turn inductor loop.

FIG. **6** schematically illustrates an inductor **610** comprising an inductor coil **612**. The inductor coil **612** is in the shape of a FIG. **8** and has two double-turn inductor loops **612a, 612b**. However, even if the inductor **610** shown in FIG. **6** is figure 8-shaped, it should be understood that the inductor **610** may be o-shaped or four-leaf clover-shaped. Further, it should also be understood that the number of turns may be more than two.

In some embodiments, during operation of the inductor layout **200,300,400** only one of the inductors **210,220,310,320,410,420** is configured to be activated at each point in time. By configuring the inductors **210,220,310,320,410,420** to be activated one at a time, the inductors **210,220,310,320,410,420** may be concentrically arranged on the integrated circuit without negatively affecting the operation of each other.

Further, one of the first and second inductors **210,220,310,320,410,420** may have a size that is smaller than the size of the other one of the first and second inductors **210,220,310,320,410,420**. By configuring the inductors to have different sizes, different oscillation frequencies may be obtained when used in a VCO system, which will be described below.

Embodiments herein do also relate to a VCO system for frequency generation. The VCO system comprises the inductor layout **200,300,400** frequency tuning in an integrated circuit. FIG. **7** schematically illustrates a VCO system **700** comprising a first VCO **710** that comprises the first inductor **210,310,410**, and a second VCO **720** that comprises the second inductor **220,320,420**. Further, as previously described, one of the first and second inductors **210,310,410; 220,320,420** may have a size that is smaller than the size of the other one of the first and second inductors **210,310,410,220,320,420**, whereby the interaction between them is reduced and the oscillation frequency of the VCO **710,720** comprising the smallest inductor **210,310,410**, is higher than the oscillation frequency of the VCO **710,720** comprising the largest inductor **220,320,420**. Thus, the combined tuning of the two VCOs' frequency range may be extended significantly as compared to the frequency range of one single VCO.

As schematically illustrated in FIG. **7**, the first and second inductors **310,320** are figure 8-shaped, but it should be understood that the VCO system **700** may comprise any one of the previously described embodiments of the inductor layout **200,300,400**.

The electro-magnetic properties of embodiments of the inductor layouts **200,300,400** described above and comprising symmetrical inductors **210,310,410, 220,320,420**, allow the inductors **210,310,410, 220,320,420** of two different

VCOs **710,720** to be put on top of each other in the same area of the integrated circuit as long as both VCOs are not activated at the same time.

Further, the first and second VCOs **710,720** may be configured to comprise a respective capacitor bank **712,722**. The first and second VCOs **710,720** may also be configured to share bias and control blocks **714,724**, which bias and control blocks **714,724** comprise one or more of a supply voltage regulator, a decoupling mechanism, a buffer to operate the capacitor banks **712,722**, control logic for digital frequency tuning and/or bias current settings. The share bias and control blocks **714,724** may be comprised in one of the first and second VCOs **710,720**. However, as schematically illustrated in FIG. **7**, the share bias and control blocks **714,724** may be arranged external of the first and second VCOs **710,720**.

By the sharing of components, the size of the VCO system **700** is reduced as compared to a VCO system comprising no sharing of components. Consequently, a VCO system **700** comprising sharing of components occupies less area on an integrated circuit than a VCO system not comprising sharing of components.

Further, the first VCO **710** and the second VCO **720** may be individually optimized in terms of tuning range, phase noise, and current consumption for their individual operating ranges. The trade-off between these correlated performance parameters may be different for the two VCOs which make it easier to meet the varying specification requirements in different parts of the total combined frequency range. Therefore, a VCO system **700** comprising two VCOs **710,720** provides better performance than a corresponding single prior art multi-mode VCO implementation. The area of the integrated circuit may be reduced if the two inductor coils share the same inductor area on the integrated circuit. This is possible with the inductor layout **200,300,400** previously described since the inductor layout **200,300,400** minimizes the mutual electro-magnetic coupling between the inductors to level where it is no longer a problem.

The proposed embodiments of the inductor layout **200,300,400** make it possible to implement the dual VCO concept with all its advantages with a minimum penalty of increased area of the integrated circuit.

Embodiments herein do also relate to an integrated circuit **800** for frequency tuning. Embodiments of the integrated circuit **800** are schematically illustrated in FIG. **7**. As illustrated, the integrated circuit **800** comprises a VCO system **700**. In some embodiments, the integrated circuit **800** is an integrated RF transceiver circuit.

Further, embodiments herein do also relate to an integrated circuit sub-system **801** comprising the VCO system **700**.

Embodiments herein do also relate to a communication device comprising the integrated circuit **800**. In some embodiments, the communication device comprises the integrated RF transceiver circuit. The communication device may comprise e.g. a base station, a network node, a relay station, a user equipment or any other device configured for communication.

Further, embodiments herein relate to the use of an inductor layout **200,300,400** in the integrated circuit **800** for frequency tuning.

FIG. **8** illustrates exemplifying frequency ranges for a dual VCO system **700**. As illustrated, a total frequency range may be in an interval between 2.7 GHz and 6.0 GHz for a digital frequency tuning control word ranging from 0 to 31. Thus, by splitting the required total tuning range into two sub-ranges; 2.7-4.7 GHz for the larger VCO **720**, and 3.7-6 GHz for the smaller VCO **710**, it is possible to reduce the tuning range of each of the respective first and second VCO **710,720**.

A smaller tuning range of the respective first and second VCO **710,720** makes it possible to meet the phase noise specification using less supply current to the respective VCO **710,720**. This is an advantage since the use of less supply current is an important design goal.

The performance of the respective first and second VCO **710,720** may be optimized separately to meet e.g. the different phase noise specifications and other specifications in different parts of the totals tuning range. Therefore, the dual VCO system **700** provides more flexibility which results in a more optimal solution in many aspects.

Although the description above contains many specifics, they should not be construed as limiting but as merely providing illustrations of some presently preferred embodiments. The technology fully encompasses other embodiments which may become apparent to those skilled in the art. Reference to an element in the singular is not intended to mean "one and only one" unless explicitly so stated, but rather "one or more." All structural and functional equivalents to the elements of the above-described embodiments that are known to those of ordinary skill in the art are expressly incorporated herein by reference and are intended to be encompassed hereby. Moreover, it is not necessary for a device or method to address each and every problem sought to be solved by the described technology for it to be encompassed hereby.

When using the word "comprise" or "comprising" it shall be interpreted as non-limiting, i.e. meaning "consist at least of".

When using the word "action"/"actions" it shall be interpreted broadly and not to imply that the actions have to be carried out in the order mentioned. Instead, the actions may be carried out in any suitable order other than the order mentioned. Further, some action/actions may be optional.

The embodiments herein are not limited to the above described preferred embodiments. Various alternatives, modifications and equivalents may be used. Therefore, the above embodiments should not be taken as limiting the scope of the invention, which is defined by the appending claims.

The invention claimed is:

1. An inductor layout comprising:

a first inductor; and
a second inductor;

wherein the first and second inductors comprise electrically and magnetically independent inductors;

wherein the first and second inductors are concentrically arranged on an integrated circuit; and

wherein at least one of the first and second inductors comprises a first multi-loop inductor with a first axis of symmetry.

2. The inductor layout of claim 1, wherein the first inductor and the second inductor comprise electrically and magnetically independent inductors having an electro-magnetic coupling coefficient k less than 0.1.

3. The inductor layout of claim 1, wherein the multi-loop inductor comprises an even number of inductor loops arranged in a plane of the multi-loop inductor such that magnetic fields emanating from the inductor loops substantially cancel each other.

4. The inductor layout of claim 3, wherein the other one of the at least one of the first and second inductors comprises a second multi-loop inductor having a second axis of symmetry, and wherein the first and second inductors are rotated relative to each other such that they have an electro-magnetic coupling coefficient k that is substantially minimized.

5. The inductor layout of claim 4, wherein:

each of the first and second inductors comprises two inductor loops;

each of the first and second inductors is substantially figure 8-shaped; and

the first and second inductors are rotated relative to each other such that an angle between the first axis of symmetry of the first inductor and the second axis of symmetry of the second inductor is about 90 degrees.

6. The inductor layout of claim 4, wherein:

each of the first and second inductors comprises four inductor loops;

each of the first and second inductors is substantially four-leaf clover-shaped; and

the first and second inductors are rotated relative to each other such that an angle between the first axis of symmetry of the first inductor and the second axis of symmetry of the second inductor is about 45 degrees.

7. The inductor layout of claim 1, further comprising at least a third inductor concentrically arranged with the first and second inductors on the integrated circuit, said third inductor comprising an independent inductor.

8. The inductor layout of claim 7, wherein at least one of the first inductor, the second inductor, and the at least third inductor comprises a multi-turn inductor comprising at least one multi-turn inductor loop.

9. The inductor layout of claim 1, wherein only one of the inductors is configured to be activated at each point in time.

10. The inductor layout of claim 1, wherein the first and second inductors are not the same size.

11. A Voltage-Controlled Oscillator (VCO) system for frequency generation in an integrated circuit, the VCO system comprising:

an inductor layout comprising:

first inductor; and

a second inductor;

wherein the first and second inductors comprise electrically and magnetically independent inductors;

wherein the first and second inductors are concentrically arranged on an integrated circuit; and

wherein at least one of the first and second inductors comprises a multi-loop inductor with a first axis of symmetry.

12. The VCO system of claim 11, wherein the first inductor and the second inductor comprise electrically and magnetically independent inductors having an electro-magnetic coupling coefficient k less than 0.1.

13. The VCO system of claim 11, wherein the multi-loop inductor comprises an even number of inductor loops arranged in a plane of the multi-loop inductor such that magnetic fields emanating from the inductor loops substantially cancel each other.

14. The VCO system of claim 11, further comprising at least a third inductor concentrically arranged with the first and second inductors on the integrated circuit, said third inductor comprising an independent inductor.

15. The VCO system of claim 11, wherein:

a first VCO comprises the first inductor;

a second VCO comprises the second inductor; and

a size of one of the first and second inductors is smaller than a size of the other one of the first and second inductors, whereby the oscillation frequency of the VCO comprising the smaller inductor is higher than the oscillation frequency of the VCO comprising the larger inductor.

16. The VCO system of claim 15, wherein the first and second VCOs comprise respective capacitor banks, and wherein the first and second VCOs are configured to share bias and control blocks.

17. An integrated RF transceiver circuit comprising:
 a Voltage-Controlled Oscillator (VCO) system for frequency generation in an integrated circuit, the VCO system comprising:
 an inductor layout comprising 5
 first inductor; and
 a second inductor;
 wherein the first and second inductors comprise electrically and magnetically independent inductors;
 wherein the first and second inductors are concentrically 10
 arranged on an integrated circuit; and
 wherein at least one of the first and second inductors comprises a multi-loop inductor with a first axis of symmetry.
18. An integrated circuit comprising 15
 a Voltage-Controlled Oscillator (VCO) system for frequency generation in an integrated circuit, the VCO system comprising:
 an inductor layout comprising
 first inductor; and 20
 a second inductor; and
 control logic operatively coupled to the VCO system and configured to implement frequency tuning in the integrated circuit;
 wherein the first and second inductors comprise electrically 25
 and magnetically independent inductors;
 wherein the first and second inductors are concentrically arranged on an integrated circuit; and
 wherein at least one of the first and second inductors comprises a multi-loop inductor with a first axis of symme- 30
 try.

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